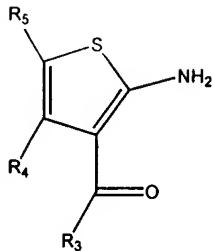


We claim:

1. A compound of the formula (I):



wherein:

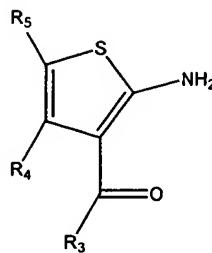
R₃ is selected from the group consisting of 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl and cycloalkylphenyl;

and

R₄ and R₅ are taken together to form a ring having 5 to 10 carbon atoms.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein said cycloalkylphenyl is cyclohexylphenyl.
3. The compound of claim 1 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted.
4. The compound of claim 3 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted with one or more (C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkanoyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkanoyloxy groups, (C₃-C₆) cycloalkyl groups, (C₃-C₆) cycloalkenyl groups, halo (C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy groups, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl groups, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl groups or halogens.

5. The compound of claim 1 wherein said ring has 5 carbon atoms.
6. A method for enhancing adenosine A₁ receptors in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I):



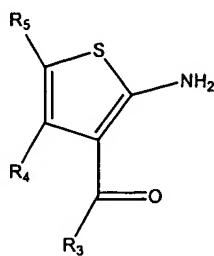
wherein:

- R₃ is selected from the group consisting of 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl and cycloalkylphenyl;
- and
- R₄ and R₅ are taken together to form a ring having 5 to 10 ring atoms.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein said cycloalkylbenzoyl is cyclohexylphenyl.
 8. The method of claim 6 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said 1-naphyl and 2-naphtyl are substituted with one or more (C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkanoyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkanoyloxy groups, (C₃-C₆) cycloalkyl groups, (C₃-C₆) cycloalkenyl groups, halo (C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy groups, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl groups, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl groups, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl groups or halogens.

10. The method of claim 6 wherein said ring has 5 carbon atoms.

11. A method for promoting angiogenesis in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I):



wherein:

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of 1-naphyl, 2-naphtyl and cycloalkylphenyl;

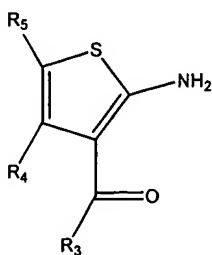
and

R_4 and R_5 are taken together to form a ring having about 5 to about 10 ring atoms.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein said cycloalkylphenyl is cyclohexylphenyl.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted.
14. The method of claim 13 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted with one or more (C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_2 - C_6)alkenyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkanoyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkanoyloxy groups, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkyl groups, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkenyl groups, halo (C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkoxy groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkoxycarbonyl groups, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkyl(C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_2 - C_6)alkynyl groups or halogens.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein said ring has 5 carbon atoms.

16. A method of treating ischemic disease in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I):



wherein:

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl and cycloalkylphenyl;

and

R_4 and R_5 are taken together form a ring having about 5 to about 10 ring atoms.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said cycloalkylphenyl is cyclohexylphenyl.
18. The method of claim 16 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted.
19. The method of claim 18 wherein said 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl are substituted with one or more (C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_2 - C_6)alkenyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkanoyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkanoyloxy groups, (C_3 - C_6) cycloalkyl groups, (C_3 - C_6) cycloalkenyl groups, halo (C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkoxy groups, (C_1 - C_6)alkoxycarbonyl groups, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkyl(C_1 - C_6)alkyl groups, (C_2 - C_6)alkynyl groups or halogens.

20. The method of claim 16 wherein said ring has 5 carbon atoms.

21. The method of claim 16 wherein said ischemic disease is selected from the group consisting of: heart disease, stroke and peripheral vascular disease.

22. A method of treating cardiac arrhythmias in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of the compound of claim 1.

23. A method of treating chronic pain in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of the compound of claim 1.

24. A method of inducing sleep in a mammal, including a human, by administering to said mammal an effective amount of the compound of claim 1.